## ABSTRACT

Besides having the potential to create synergies in creating development for its population, a city can also produce various problems. As the 3rd largest city in Indonesia, the city of Bandung is inseparable from various problems that occur in all aspects of life. One aspect of life that is of particular concern to the city of Bandung is about health. The city of Bandung as a city that supports the cities and districts around it, like the City of Cimahi, Bandung Regency and West Bandung Regency must have readiness in responding to the challenges of health services, especially for its citizens.

As an effort to solve these various problems, Bandung City launched the Smart City program. One of Smart City's dimensions implemented by the Bandung City Government since 2013 is Smart Healthcare. Various smart city programs in the field of health have been carried out by the Bandung City Government, such as Nursing (Home Care), SPCDT 119 PSC (handling emergency conditions in an integrated manner to the community involving health workers and advanced health facilities), Beloved (Vehicle Counseling Chosen Asih), Integrated Referral System, use of the Regional Health Information System (SIKDA) and other applications that reached a total of 74 applications.

This research aims to confirm the smart healthcare variables and indicators in Bandung that have been produced by (Indrawati et al., 2017). In addition, this study also aims to measure the level of readiness of smart healthcare in the city of Bandung by using these variables and indicators.

The method used in this study is a mix method by combining qualitative and quantitative approaches. The research began with a search for data on the implementation of smart healthcare in the city of Bandung and data on smart healthcare best practice in Singapore. The next step is to ask for the opinions and values of the speakers regarding the implementation of smart healthcare in the city of Bandung through questionnaires and interviews. The speakers asked in this study consisted of four categories (quadruple helix), namely: government, academics / experts, business players and the community / user. The value provided by the resource person is used as the basis for calculating the readiness index for smart healthcare in the city of Bandung.

From the results of this study, the index of readiness of smart healthcare was obtained in Bandung amounting to 62.83 or in other words there are still many shortcomings, but it is still within reasonable limits. Of the 13 indicators assessed, the indicator of reliability of IT communication networks is the indicator with the best value, while the worst indicator according to the speakers is Internet of Things technology.

*Keywords*: smart city, smart healthcare, Bandung, smart healthcare readiness index.